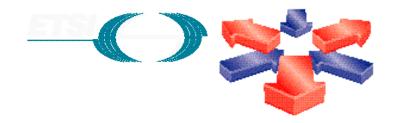


ETSI Project

Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN)

Jamshid Khun-Jush
Vice-Chairman & HIPERLAN/2 Standard Area Co-ordinator
Ericsson Eurolab Nuremberg/Germany

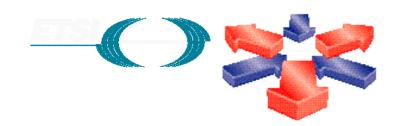




VISION

Broadband Access Technology at commodity prices by 2002



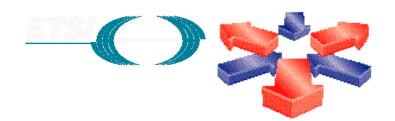


ETSI Project BRAN

BRAN got underway in April 1997

- to subsume work of RES10 and TM4 on broadband access (TM4 continues its work on conventional RLL)
- to develop standards for high quality radio fixed access networks
- to produce specifications for HIPERLANs
- to exploit the commonality between these systems

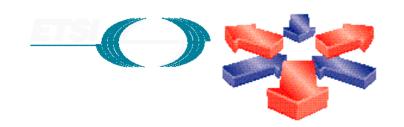




The Requirement

- Broadband radio access networks
 - support different applications
 - service different core networks
 - operate in different frequency bands
- But all variations
 - must be low cost
 - must offer high bit rates
 - must provide managed QoS



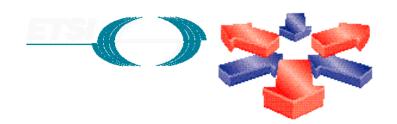


The solution

Radio packet networks that:

- support ATM, IP, RSVP, etc.
- flexible
 - in range: 50 5000 m
 - instantaneous data rate: 25 Mb/s with fallback and upgrade options
 - frequency: 2/3/5/10/17/28/40/60 GHz
- core network independent:
 - allow same core networks as mobile systems



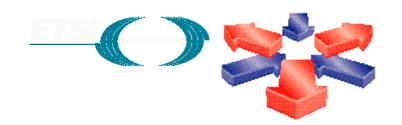


Network Types - 1

HIPERLAN/2

- operating at 25 Mbit/s in 5 GHz band
- providing short range and cordless services
- indoor and campus-wide usage with a typical indoor coverage of 50 m and outdoor 150 m
- wireless access and WLAN applications
- license-exempt
- supporting user mobility within local service area



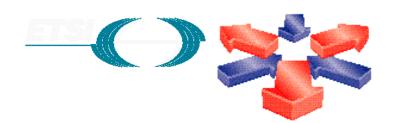


Network Types - 2

HIPERACCESS

- operating at 25 Mbit/s
- providing long range and fixed radio connections to customer premises
- outdoor usage for residential and small to medium-sized business applications with a coverage of up to 5 km
- wireless access to private networks and public operators (urban and rural)
- mainly licensed, but also licence-exempt (5GHz?)





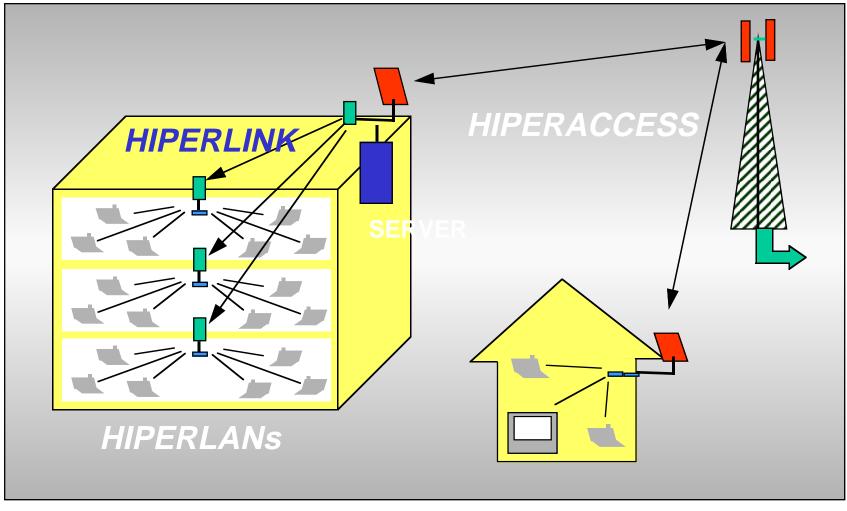
Network Types - 3

- HIPERLINK 155 Mb/s
 - interconnect HIPERACCESS & HIPERLAN
 - licence exempt

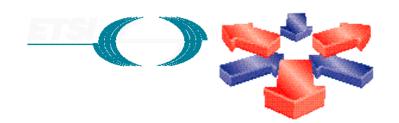




Broadband Radio Networks



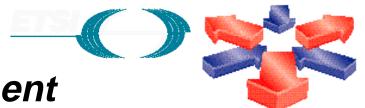




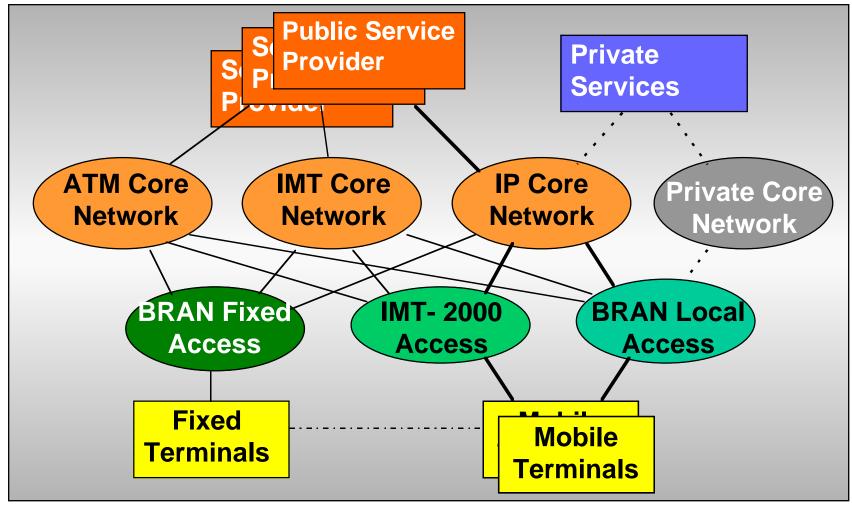
The big picture

- IMT-2000 Convergence
 - trend in IMT-2000 towards "GRAN view"
 - multiple radio platforms for delivering future services to mobile, cordless and fixed access users
 - common access interface is desirable allows user to access the same services through different access networks.
- BRAN can complement "mobile"
- Co-operation with ETSI SMG12 is under way

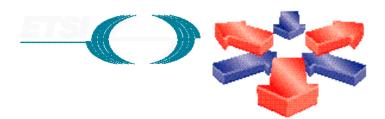




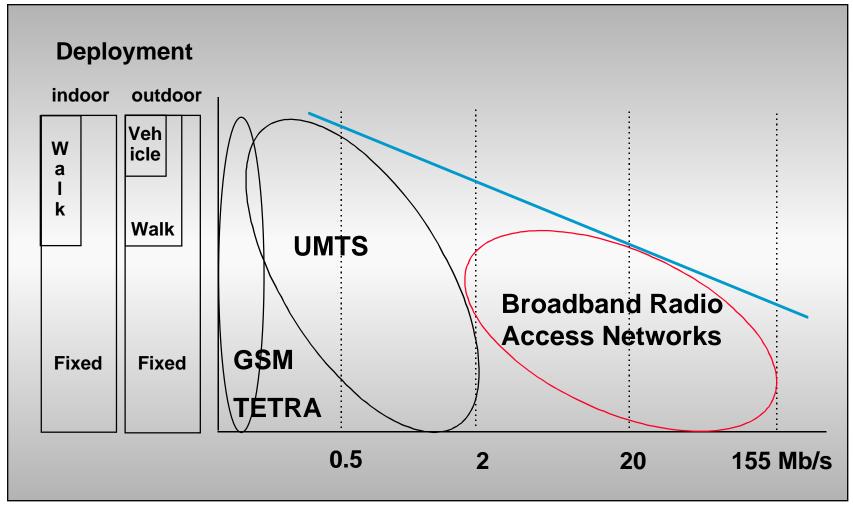
The new access environment



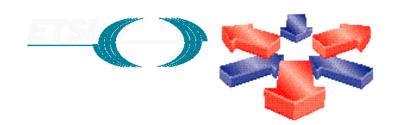




Relationship to "Mobile"





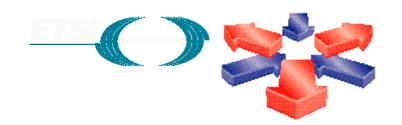


Spectrum Issues

HIPERACCESS

- Large amount of spectrum needed
 - depends on market penetration
 - technology will reduce this over time
- Ideal frequency varies with user density
 - range varies inversely with frequency
- Fixed Links are being replaced by fibre etc.
 - releases new frequencies
 - spectrum is being re-allocated
- BRAN is working with ERO, ITU-R, CEPT FM29, etc.



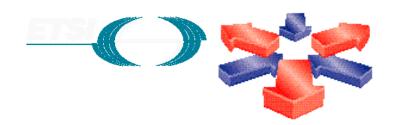


Spectrum Issues

HIPERLANS:

- CEPT has allocated 150 MHz in the 5 GHz band
 - 5150 5300 MHz
 - extension being studied in CEPT/SE24
 - for a total of 330 MHz
 - 5150 5250 MHz also used by MSS feeder links
 - Globalstar, ICO12
- US has allocated 300 MHz in the 5 GHz band
 - 5150 5350 and 5725 5825 MHz
 - FSS uses 5750 5850 MHz, uplink of Telecom 3 (Fr)
- MSS and FSS claim unacceptable interference
 - technical assessment in progress in CEPT and ITU-R





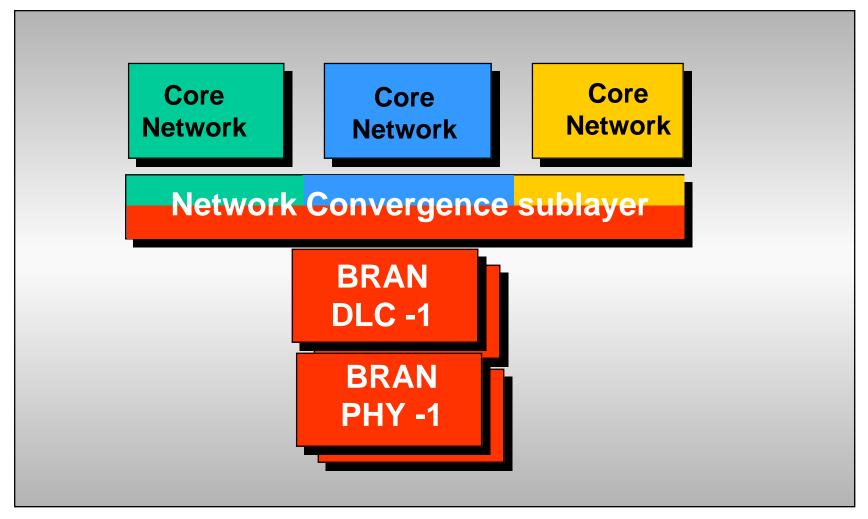
Deliverables

- Specifications for radio subsystems (interoperability / co-existence)
 - Radio Physical layer
 - Radio Data Link Control layer
 - Radio Network Management functions
- Specifications for interworking
 - convergence sublayers for core networks
- Specifications for regulatory and conformance testing

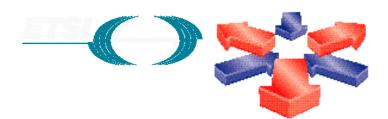




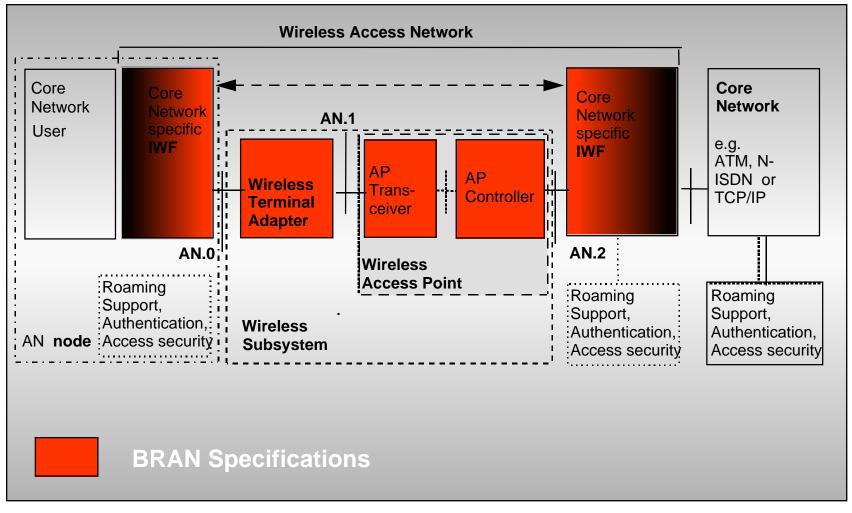
Basic Interworking Approach



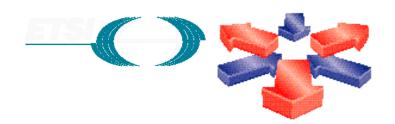




Reference Model



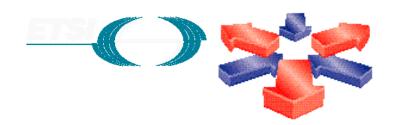




Key Liaison Activities

- In support of a world-wide standard
 - IEEE 802.11 common PHY specification
 - agreed target at last meeting
 - no obvious roadblocks to agreement on essentials
 - subsetting to satify particular needs
 - joint timing of decision making is needed to avoid "dictate" by either
 - MMAC common PHY and DLC/Interworking
- In support of future-proof scope
 - SMG-12 UMTS Interworking
 - ATM Forum on wireless (mobile) ATM

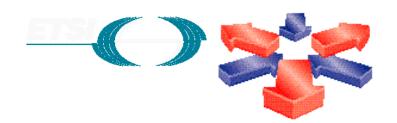




Organization

- Rapporteur groups for deliverables
- •
- Area Co-ordinators for HIPERLAN, HIPERACCES, Regulations and Spectrum
- Project Management Committee to assure consistency

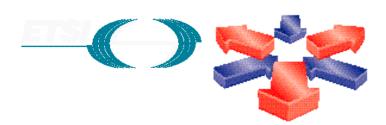




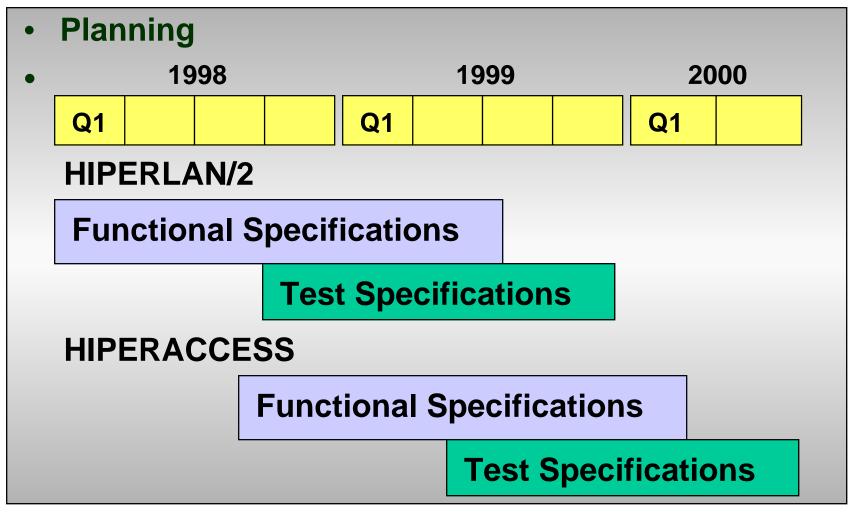
Schedule - 1

- Driven by
 - competition, e.g. from two-way cable, xDSL, satellites
 - market demand video on demand, wireless Internet access, etc.
- Limited by
 - Time needed to lay the groundwork
 - Project resources
- First standards by mid 1999
- Standards completed by 2002





Schedule - 2

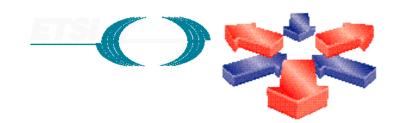




Current Status - 1

- First Technical Reports finished/approved
 - HIPERLAN/2 Requirements and Architecture
 - applications, operational requirements, performance, etc.
 - HIPERACCESS Requirements and Architecture
 - Broadband Radio Technologies and Techniques
 - inputs from WAND, SAMBA, AWACS, ATMmobil
 - HIPERLAN/2 System Overview
 - ETSI ATM Forum Common Reference Model
 - · needed to align work between these fora
 - ETSI: radio connection and hand-over
 - ATM Forum:signaling for connection and hand-over

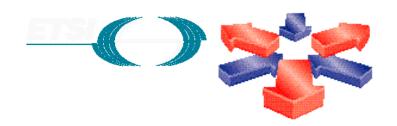




Current Status - 2

- Work in progress
 - HIPERACCESS System Overview
 - HIPERACCESS spectrum analysis
 - how much spectrum for rural, urban, etc.
 - Basic PHY model based on OFDM for HIPERLAN/2
 - flexible enough to support many applications
 - Basic DLC model based on slotted dynamic TDMA frames
 - good support for QoS
 - Interworking model for IP, ATM and UMTS
 - IP as test case





further information:

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